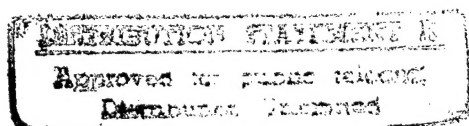


# **A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT SOUTH ASIAN ISSUES**

*March 1988*

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*Author: Peter R. Blood*

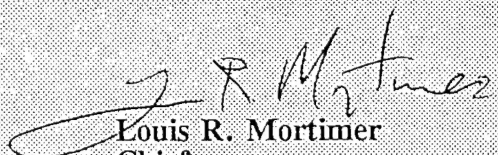
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## PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on two current issues:

- nuclear developments in South Asia, and
- tactics and organization of the Afghan resistance

The bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries within each topic are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Call numbers for materials available in the Library of Congress are included to facilitate recovery of works cited.

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1. NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH ASIA

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AEMC	The Atomic Energy Minerals Center at Lahore is responsible for finding and recovering uranium ore, thereby filling a vital need stemming from boycotts of Pakistan by international nuclear fuel suppliers.
BARC	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is located in north Bombay and is India's facility for research in and development of nuclear technology.
CHASHNUPP	Pakistan's Chashma Nuclear Power Plant, a projected 900-megawatt facility in Mianwali District, Punjab, was sanctioned in 1982 in order to create electrical power through light-water technology.
Cirus	A Candu-type Canadian-built plant located at BARC, Cirus was commissioned in 1960. India reprocessed spent fuel from Cirus to make the plutonium for its 1974 "peaceful nuclear explosion;" Cirus has a capacity of 40 megawatts.
Dhruva	One of the world's few high-flux reactors, Dhruva, which went critical in August 1985, is solely the product of Indian research and production, and therefore, falls completely outside IAEA safeguards. Dhruva shares facilities with Cirus, its neighbor in the BARC, has a 100-megawatt capacity, and can produce 30 kg of plutonium annually.
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations)
Kalpakkam	This Tamil Nadu town is the site of the Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Center (formerly MAPP) and gives its name to a 40-megawatt fast-breeder reactor which went critical in August 1985 using plutonium-uranium carbide fuel.

KANUPP Karachi Nuclear Power Plant, a 125-megawatt reactor, was supplied by Canada on a turnkey basis and became operational in 1972.

MAPP-1 Madras Atomic Power Project's first Candu-type 235-megawatt unit was commissioned in January 1984. The center is located at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu, and was produced completely by Indian research and technology; consequently, its units and the plutonium they produce fall outside IAEA inspection safeguards. MAPP units are intended to provide electricity for Madras. In October 1985, MAPP was renamed the Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Center, but new names for individual plants have not been made public.

MAPP-2 The second unit at Madras Atomic Power Project is also a Candu-type 235-megawatt plutonium and heavy-water reactor. MAPP-2 went critical in August 1985 and was commissioned in October of the same year.

NPT The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was ratified by the UN General Assembly in 1968. India and Pakistan contend that the NPT discriminates against nonnuclear states, but Pakistan has repeatedly offered to sign if India will do so simultaneously. In the UNGA, Islamabad voted in favor of the NPT.

PAEC Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission

PINSTECH Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science Technology, the site of a US-supplied 5-megawatt "swimming pool"-type reactor installed in the 1960s

RAPP-I  
(RAPS-I) The first Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Station), located at Rawatbhata, has a Candu (Canadian deuterium-uranium) reactor with 220 megawatt gross capacity. It began operating in 1973, but it has been plagued with repeated equipment problems, including turbine blade failure and leaks in its south end-shield. It has operated for only a few months since September 1981.



RAPP-II  
(RAPS-II)

The design of the second unit at Rawatbhata is identical to RAPP-I, but after India exploded an atomic device in 1974 Canada refused to complete the project, and Indian engineers finished the plant.

Tarapur

The Tarapur nuclear power plant, located near Bombay, was built by the United States. It has a capacity of 600 megawatts and can annually produce 50 to 80 kg of plutonium. Tarapur and its products come under IAEA inspection safeguards.

CITATIONS AND ABSTRACTS

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"Auditor-General Raps N-Power Plan." Times of India (Bombay), 5 January 1988, p. 17.

India's atomic energy program--its reputation tarnished by delays in project implementation and cost overruns--is now being criticized by the nation's auditor-general. Following a test audit of the Madras atomic power project, the auditor-general issued a report which expressed skepticism on whether the Department of Atomic Energy would be able to achieve a revised target of 10,000 mw by the end of the century. A department official claimed that lack of progress was due to the US and Canadian embargo on equipment and components.

"FRG Firm to Study Nuclear Power Plant Feasibility." The Bangladesh Observer (Dhaka), 10 October 1987, p. 3. In JPRS-TND-88-001, 28 January 1988, p. 34.

A West German firm, Lahmeyer International, reached an agreement with the Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission (BAEC) on 1 October 1987, to undertake a feasibility study of the proposed nuclear power station at Rooppur. A preliminary study of the report, which examines proper reactor types, suitable technology, cost, and possible sources of funding, will be submitted within 6 months to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

"Junejo Asserts Pakistan To Acquire Nuclear Tech 'At Any Cost'." Dawn (Karachi), 26 October 1987, pp. 1,3. In JPRS-TND-88-001, 28 January 1988, p. 57.

While speaking at the inaugural ceremony of a new gas turbine power station at Kot Addu, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo insisted that Pakistan had every right to acquire needed nuclear technology. Quoting statistics on the high cost of oil importation, Junejo urged countries friendly to Pakistan to help it acquire appropriate nuclear technology.

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"Navy Reportedly Buys 2 Soviet Nuclear-Propelled Submarines."  
AFP (Hong Kong), 14 December 1987. In JPRS-NEA-87-105, 31  
December 1987, p. 32.

A spokesman for the Indian Navy announced that India has purchased two submarines from the Soviet Union. The first of the two submarines is nuclear-powered but armed with conventional weapons and is scheduled to go into service in January 1988. According to the Indian Express, both submarines can cruise at 24 knots when submerged. This article also reports that India plans to boost its existing fleet of 8 submarines with 2 submarine killer (SSK) type vessels of West German design.

"Spokesman Reiterates Stance on Nuclear Issue." Karachi Domestic Service, 30 September 1987. In JPRS-TND-88-001, 28 January 1988, p. 59.

A spokesman for Pakistan's Foreign Office reaffirmed his country's commitment to peaceful use of nuclear energy while also declaring its willingness to support efforts making South Asia a nuclear-free zone. The official also stated that there has been no change in Pakistan's position against signing the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty or its refusal to open up its nuclear installations for inspection.

## 2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE AFGHAN RESISTANCE

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Commander      A resistance fighter who is recognized as a military leader in local or regional areas of conflict; some commanders are respected outside their own regions, but there is not yet a coordinated, nationwide, insurgent command in Afghanistan. The title commander is the only honorific or rank recognized by the resistance movement.
- Dushmani      (singular: dushman) Soviet pejorative term for Afghan insurgents; it means "bandit" and originated during the 1930s Central Asia resistance.
- DRA      The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was established as the result of a coup led by Mohammad Nur Taraki and Hafizullah Amin in April 1978. Deteriorating internal security led to military intervention by the Soviet Union in December 1979 and Amin was killed by the invading troops. The Soviet invasion transformed armed resistance toward the modernistic but arbitrary reforms of Taraki and Amin into a war of national liberation.
- KHAD      DRA intelligence service whose operations are entirely directed by its many Soviet KGB advisors. The acronym stands for Khedmat-Etala'at-e-Daulati (State Information Service). KHAD received ministerial rank in January 1986.
- Mujahideen      (singular: mujahid) This Islamic term means "holy warrior," but it is most often used as a name for Afghanistan's resistance fighters, who consider their campaign a jihad (holy war) to drive unbelievers from their country.
- Spetznaz      Soviet special warfare troops under the GRU (Military Intelligence Directorate) of the Soviet Ministry of Defense. These highly mobile units are deployed throughout Afghanistan for operations which require more skill or loyalty than is commonly displayed by Soviet or DRA troops.

CITATIONS AND ABSTRACTS

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Cody, Edward. "Kabul Rejects Demand By U.S. On Aid Cutoff." Washington Post, 10 March 1988, p. A37.

The Afghan Government rejects the US position that there must be a symmetrical and simultaneous Soviet cutoff in military aid to the regime when the US stops weapons deliveries to the mujahideen. The Afghan stand heralds another obstacle in the path of a U.N.-sponsored agreement for pulling out the estimated 115,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Cody, Edward. "Pakistan, Afghanistan Differ As Peace Talks Resume." Washington Post, 8 March 1988, p. A22.

In the UN-sponsored indirect talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan, which resumed on 7 March, an important but unresolved impediment to a settlement of the war continues to frustrate all concerned parties. Pakistan has not budged from its position that the formation of a transitional Afghan government is necessary before it will sign an accord for a Soviet troop withdrawal with Afghanistan. Pakistan says it is concerned that the 3 million Afghan refugees on Pakistani soil will not return to their homes if a communist-led government remains in place.

Ottaway, David B. "Afghan Settlement 'Guarantee.'" Washington Post, 23 February 1988, p. A19.

The Reagan Administration's decision in 1985 to become a "guarantor" of a peace settlement may complicate the US position and force painful policy decisions. A number of congressmen and senators have written to the president, expressing concern that the term "guarantor" will be given a narrow interpretation. Congressional critics fear that the US Administration will be forced to "sell out" the resistance in its haste to see a Soviet withdrawal accomplished before Reagan leaves office next January.



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Remnick, David. "Soviet's Kabul Dispatches Bring Home 'the Real War.'" Washington Post, 4 March 1988, p. A1, A16.

This article describes the career of a young Soviet "Hemingway" who writes convincingly of the war in Afghanistan. Artyom Borovik, a student of Ernest Hemingway's raw coverage of World War II and of the terse prose of the US war in Vietnam found in Michael Herr's "Dispatches," brings a new immediacy and realism to Soviet journalism made possible under the new official atmosphere of glasnost or openness permissible in Soviet media.

Weintraub, Richard. "Afghan Pullout: Remember the British." Washington Post, 14 March 1988, p. A18.

The author challenges the statement of a Soviet official who claims that "we will not leave clinging to the skids of helicopters lifting off the roof of our embassy," and instead advises the Soviets to ponder the 1842 withdrawal debacle experienced by the British in Afghanistan. If the Soviets withdraw 50 percent of their troops in the first three months as they have promised in Geneva, the remaining half will face a very dangerous task extricating itself from Afghanistan, and will have to travel through the narrow and ambush-prone Salang pass in northern Afghanistan.